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The Sentinel is prepared to-day to furnish a supplement to the State press, containing Governor Gray's inaugural address delivered on yesterday, Governor Porter's last message, and the full proceedings of the recent Democratic Editorial Convention. Price per 1,000, \$3.50; for 500 copies, \$2.

WRITERS of communications to the Sentinel are reminded that the writing on both sides of a sheet renders their work unavailable. We are compelled not infrequently to omit publication of articles which otherwise we would cheerfully print, because of writers disregarding this injunction. Remember to write on only one side of your paper.

THE Forty-ninth Congress shows 182 Democrats, 140 Republicans, 1 Greenback Democrat and 1 Greenback Republican.

We can prove it by Governor St. John and the failure of his accusers to produce evidence that the Republican remainder evince the "ruling passion strong in death;" they continue to lie.

OUR neighbor, the Journal, was all laughter on yesterday—the kind of laughter peculiar to the hyena when it has just disinterred a corpse. The Journal was whetting its chops on the long-rotten carcass of the Rebellion.

THE Dallas Herald recommends to the Texas Legislature, just convened, that it provide itself "a bee-hive rather than a debating society." The advice may be appropriated by other Legislatures than that of the Lone Star State.

WHILE the late prohibition candidate, members of the National Committee, Mr. Legate and the Blaine organs are indiscriminately charging and counter charging one another with bribery and perjury, let us of the honest Democracy recall that our man stood upon the platform of "tell the truth" and "no gifts received."

"THE Confederacy is in the saddle."—Major Edwards. For confirmation read the report of the debate in the Senate on Monday day afternoon.—Journal.

FOR an earlier confirmation, go back a little and read the time when Mosby and Grant caroused together over a bottle of whisky in the White House, or when Longstreet was sent upon a foreign mission by a Republican administration, or when Key was given a Cabinet portfolio under Hayes. Verily, the Confederacy has been in the saddle for quite a long season.

BY your leave, gentlemen—or without it, as you please—Mr. Jefferson Davis, who is "honored by the Southern people" and "beloved by millions," was a conspirator and a traitor; and so were and are all who did what he did, and who now uphold and defend him in his conspiracy and treason.—Indianapolis Journal.

BY your leave, gentlemen—or without it, as you please—who gratuitously stir strife over past issues when the country needs peace and fraternity, are conspirators and traitors. The people wrote this verdict on the 4th of November, and it will never be reversed.

THE Phelan affair will prove an ice-blanket for the dynamiters. It will intimidate those already in the unlawful league and deter others from joining in the reprehensible work of destroying life and property. It is in this as in every conspiracy against law—the conspirators can not trust each other. The cause of emancipating Ireland is not advanced by the Rose gangs methods. Civilization sympathizes with the oppressed, but abhors ruthless attempts at liberation that involve injury and death of the innocent. Dynamite as used by Irish conspirators is an assassinating agency only which true patriots look upon with horror and detestation. If Ireland is to be freed it must be by efforts that will win the sympathy and approval of the civilized world and not its execration.

MEETINGS in a casual way we remark to our party friends in the Legislature that certain Republicans are carrying note-books with this idea on the frontal page: "This is to record not only every vote; but every discussion and utterance by Democrats which may be made capital of two years hence. We must elect the next Legislature, for it selects Senator Harrison's successor. These Democrats—many of them, at least—are young, and if we can trap any of them into words or acts that we can howl over, why, then—we will howl!" We have no fear that the foresaid note-books will record any jobbery or any other laches with those carrying the little books are so fami-

lar. But it is well to remember that those fellows are great builders. Give them a halcyon, and they will out of it construct a pirate ship.

THE REAL BENEFICIARIES OF PROTECTION.

The period covering the last twenty years marks the full operation of the high tariff laws in the United States. This period has also witnessed the accumulation of a greater number of larger individual fortunes than any other of equal length in the history of the Nation. Of these fortunes the majority have been rolled up in the New England and Middle States—the manufacturing section. Chief among the industries that have yielded prodigious wealth is cotton manufacturing, and we here mention them alone in illustrating a point. The mills of Lowell, Fall River, Manchester, Lawrence, Nashua, Newburyport, Pawtucket, and scores of other towns, have enriched their owners, many of them to an extent which policy forbids being made public. There are mills started with a few thousand spindles, now operating hundreds of thousands, the increase of which both in buildings and machinery has been made solely from the earnings, the owners in the meantime drawing handsome dividends yearly. Clear profits from some of them are known, at times, to have exceeded 50 per cent. per annum on the capital invested. The public would hear of, perhaps, 10 per cent. of this being declared and paid, the remainder being quietly reserved and used for further increasing the capacity of the gold mines.

In these New England cotton mills are about 200,000 operatives, male and female—the latter outnumbering. The owners of the mills are protectionists—in the interests of their operatives, mind you, they favor a high tariff on all cotton fabrics of European manufacture. We have their own word and that of Mr. Randall for this, and Mr. Randall is, as yet all do know, in the words of Marc Antony "an honorable man."

And yet—craving pardon of Mr. Randall and his Republicans, protectionist mill owners—we have an observation to make: The average duty on cotton goods has been 22 per cent.; the average per cent. of cost of manufacturing New England cotton goods paid to operatives has been less than 14 per cent. That margin of more than 8 per cent. between the duty and the wages of labor has gone into the purses, not of the operative but, of the capitalist. If protection has been in the interest of labor, how have not the cotton manufacturers of New England at once dined the Government and robbed the operatives of more than 50 per cent. of the wages to which their governmental tariff protection entitled them?

Mr. Randall tells us that high protection is and has been for the benefit of the operatives of New England mills. But any man not subsidized to speak falsely, visiting the mill towns of New England and going among the operative classes, will promptly and stoutly denounce Mr. Randall's statements as false. The truth is that the majority of those working people are slaves for bread, lodging and cheap attire. They are so pitifully paid that half of them would never have the means to take them to the West or South did better opportunities invite them. The mills are owned by corporations whose officers are in Boston or New York. Each mill is under the direction of an agent of the corporation whose large salary is the price of his prostrating the largest possible amount of products at the very least possible expense. Economically do many of the operatives have to live that several will sometimes be found huddled in a single apartment. Parents spend their lives upon the bare necessities of life, raising children who, in their turn, go through the same work for like meager compensation. It is not unusual to see a girl, her mother and her grandmother, working in the same mill. Wearily, monotonously replenishing spindles and tending looms, these American protected laborers plod through the years watching the growth of wealth of the manufacturers whom they toil for and who have religiously pocketed the 8 per cent. duties legislated by Congress, pretending for these operatives.

Protection is not and has never been in the interest of other than capitalists. The pretense of its being for the behoof of work people is a sham of a kind with that of Frochard leading the blind girl on the street to fear for alms which the old jade steadily deprived her of, and half starves the sightless one while she regales herself from the alms. Let the Democratic party repudiate the false pretenses and abrogate their protection laws.

THE ST. JOHN AFFAIR.

Go right along, gentlemen, with your attempts to convict Mr. St. John of "bribery." Three or four Republicans are already into the mess clear over their heads. It looks now as if our old friend Dudley had something to do with the "dicker." The Chicago Times of Wednesday contains a Des Moines (Iowa) special, which says: "J. S. Clarkson, of the Republican National Committee, has at last broken his coy silence regarding his attempt to buy off St. John last October. He says through his connection with the temperance effort he had come to view St. John with suspicion. Finch he refers to as an out-and-out Democrat, but he acquiesces him of knowledge regarding what took place. Early in October Clarkson was sent to Ohio, in which State St. John was speaking at the time. At Cincinnati James F. Legate, of Kansas, called on him, bearing a letter from a United States Senator (presumably Mr. Plumb). Clarkson says Legate assumed to speak for St. John, narrating a conversation with the ex-Governor recently held in which St. John deputed him to make terms by which he could get out of the track, and naming \$250,000 as the sum he ought to have. At the next interview Clarkson says Legate admitted this was too much, and dropped to \$25,000. Clarkson then conferred

with the committee at New York, first stipulating that St. John must stop speaking at once. The committee advised Clarkson to act on his own judgment, but he declined the responsibility, and Mr. Kerens was sent from New York, who, with Dudley, reached Cincinnati on October 7. On the 9th, Mr. Clarkson believes, an interview was held by Dudley and Senator Plumb with Legate at Columbus. Various letters and dispatches followed."

Mr. Legate, in an interview published yesterday, pronounces St. John "pure" in all the transactions in which bribery is charged. He threatens a statement of the entire matter soon. All right. Let us have it. The National Republican Committee, with the Elkins gang, we are persuaded, were badly involved in the scandalous affair. We trust that the Chicago Tribune, Commercial Gazette and other bloody shirt Blaine organs, will continue in the hue and cry against St. John. Just now old Jeff Davis is occupying their attention. Presently they will have more time to devote to the "bribery" of St. John. Let us have all the facts.

THE REBEL YELL.

The rebel yell is heard in the National Capitol. The boys fully recognize it.—Journal.

Chalmers gives the "rebel yell" in good shape. He and his men gave it when they slaughtered the colored troops at Fort Pillow. Chalmers votes the Republican ticket and gives the "rebel yell" at the same time—quite an accomplishment.

General Mosby gives the "rebel yell." Mahone, of Virginia, can give the "rebel yell."

General Key, who was Cabinet officer under Hayes, gives the "rebel yell."

It makes all the difference in the world as to who gives the "rebel yell." The music in it is determined by the sort of ticket the man votes. If Republican, then the music is sweet indeed, but if Democratic, then all the bloody shirt organs in the country make the most discordant sounds.

Moral: "Yell" until you are hoarse, but vote the straight Republican ticket.

PERSONALS.

CHIEF JUSTICE WATTS gets about his house. BELVA LOCKWOOD had a larger audience at her Boston lecture than Rev. Ball.

CHARLES had his Drusus, Charles I. his Cromwell and Freedom has its Tennyson.

THE Princess Dolgorouki's eldest son is described as "the image of the czar."

THE Blaine worshippers in Plymouth Church are less numerous than noisier.

MAJOR H. C. McDOWELL has purchased the horse Dictator, paying for him \$25,000.

It is rumored that Mr. Hayes will leave off chicken raising and learn how to play croquet.

REV. DR. BURCHARD "prayed for Mr. Cleveland" at a prayer-meeting in New York the other night.

COLONEL ROBERT INGERSOLL pretends not to feel cold weather. Robert's ideas on heat have been well aired.

It is rumored that Dr. Burchard intends going West. This will do no good; we have heard of him out here.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT carries policies amounting to over \$600,000. Mr. Gould has about \$400,000 on his life.

LAVRA BRIDGEMAN, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, is still living, learning and happy at the South Boston Asylum.

MAJOR ARMSTRONG, long editor-in-chief of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, retires to the position of "consulting editor" of that paper.

LIKE Nero on the ruins of Rome, so gases Cameron serenely at the bolters in Harrisburg, proud ruins of a once grand moral party.

MAJOR BEN PERLEY POORE reduced his weight more than sixty pounds last year by strict adherence to a diet of stale bread and skimmed milk.

MR. F. MCENNIS, of Dallas, Texas, so says the Herald, has received one shipment from Louisiana of 300,000,000 bees, and is to receive yet another car load.

WITHIN twenty years there have been four helpless cripples in Congress—Thaddeus Stevens, Alexander H. Stevens, Oliver P. Morton and Darwin A. Finney.

THE late David L. Wells, of Milwaukee, left an estate valued at \$1,500,000, chiefly to his wife and two daughters. No, we do not know the ages of the daughters.

MAJOR E. A. BURKE, Director General of the World's Exposition at New Orleans, has turned entirely gray within six months, the result of overwork, it is thought.

GENERAL FREMONT, gray as he is, again becomes a "pathfinder." He is to head a large party to survey a tract of 13,000,000 acres in Mexico, bought by large capitalists.

MRS. GEORGE BANCROFT is said to wield the needle as ably as her husband does the pen, and her house is profusely adorned with embroidery of all sorts, the work of her hands.

A KANSAS cowboy stopped a stage full of passengers and made them wait while he read a poem of thirty-two verses dedicated to his Mary Jane. There are some things as bad as shooting.

MR. GLADSTONE'S son, the rector, is to marry a Miss Mary Williamson, the daughter of a Liverpool doctor of large practice and ample means, but a savage Tory. Love knows no politics.

REV. HERB NEWTON, from his pulpit in All Saints Church, New York, on Sunday last, delivered a scathing denunciation of Colonel Robert E. Ingersoll. The latter will probably be heard from in reply.

THE last jury on which the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who does the jury business for the establishment, served had two negroes on it, and they made good jurymen, according to that journal.

MR. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, during a recent visit to New York, was conferring with a lady upon Blaine's defeat. "It is only shows," he remarked vigorously, "that no man of brains can be elected President of the United States."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S next birthday—his seventieth—which occurs on next April 1, will also be the fiftieth anniversary of his official service, and on that account it will be celebrated with more than ordinary solemnity.

AN Arizona paper of recent date contains the following personal paragraph: "Larry

Chngwhistle, the popular and gentlemanly baker of Sun-Up Corners, departed for the great majority yesterday. We trust he has gone to the land where baking is unknown."

HON. JULIUS ROCKWELL, who was appointed United States Senator in place of Mr. Everett, when the latter was made Secretary of State upon Mr. Webster's death, in the fall of 1852, is about retiring from the bench of the Superior Court of Massachusetts at the age of eighty.

Indiana at New Orleans.

(Times-Democrat.)
In no part of the Government Building are the effects of energy and hard work more evident than in the section devoted to the display of the natural and manufactured products of the State of Indiana. The visitor who sees the great space filled with every conceivable vegetable and mineral product, tastefully arranged and handsomely decorated would never imagine that the whole collection had been gathered in Indiana, shipped to New Orleans and here arranged within three months, yet such is the fact. It was on September 25, 1884, that General James R. Carnahan first received his commission with a request that he should attend to the proper representation of Indiana at the World's Exposition. It was late in October before the advertising matter necessary for the proper collection of the exhibit was received by him. The State having provided him with no funds, he was compelled, with but the small sum furnished by the general management, to compete with exhibitors for whose collection thousands of dollars had been appropriated by State Legislatures. The personal labors of Commissioner Carnahan in collecting this exhibit have been continual and arduous. Since the reception of his commission his whole time has been devoted to the collection of an exhibit that should show the resources of the State, and he may now consider his labor as ended, and his effort successful. His exhibit is a full and an interesting one, and one that will repay examination.

The first feature of this exhibit which will attract the attention of the visitor is a wall which serves as the Indiana headquarters. The front is ornamented by a number of gray marble statues and bits of sculpture, and a tasteful iron fence surrounds the whole. Should the visitor be among the favored ones who have the entrance to the sanctum the iron gate will swing open and he will pass into a cozy parlor, elegant in adornment. Two easels at the entrance bears the portraits of Governor Porter, the present incumbent of the Indiana gubernatorial chair, and Governor-elect Gray. The floor is laid with matting, and heavy Smyrna rugs of rich colors are strewn around. The hangings are of deep crimson pendant from a rod of polished brass. An organ and a piano, and a few choice articles are often evoked by the dainty fingers of ladies who make of this a favorite visiting place. The furniture is all from Indiana manufacturers, costly and of great beauty.

Outside the tent is displayed the great wealth of the State. In the mineral department are shown thirty varieties of building stone, so cut as to show the appearance in all stages of working. Of coal, ten varieties are displayed, not in enormous blocks to cumber up space, but in respectable quantities, leaving enough to show the characteristics of the veins from which they are taken, yet small enough to avoid useless waste of valuable space. The kaolin of the State is shown in the rough and by a handsome set of queensware manufactured therefrom. This kaolin is of a very superior quality, and comes from Lawrence County, where are found large deposits of it. Whetstones of all grades, from the finest razor stone to the shoddyman's shaver, are displayed. Fire clay, brick, drain tile, pottery, tile, brick, brick, drain tile and pottery fill a large space. In this connection may be noticed an interesting model brick-making machine placed nearby. In acoustic tiles the display is tremendous, a large "foorpace" and wall being covered with the latest and most artistic designs in this new decorative and constructive material.

In the display of woods are comprehended all the known natural timbers of the State. They are shown in the rough and manufactured into stairs, benches, tables, chairs, wheels, step-ladders and an endless variety of articles. A fine manufacturing veneers sends some handsome sheet veneers, one of which, a polished ash burl, is of beautiful color and working. Some handsome desks of Indiana wood are in this section.

The grain and grass display is large and well arranged on screens and in glass globes. The products of the grains, as flour, grist, starch, linned oil, are in glass cases. On a small blackboard in this section the fluctuations of the produce market are each day recorded.

The department of manufactures shows Indiana to be particularly rich in that section. Woolen and cotton goods, iron, fencing and woven wire goods, beer, roller skates, plows, harrows and a bewildering variety of other goods are arranged so as to best show their particular merits.

Four large glass show cases contain a very large collection of Indian relics, arrowheads, tomahawks, knives and hatchets, all made of stone in the rude workmanship of the American Indian. The agent of the roller skate firm has erected a neat pavilion, with crimson and gold hangings, which is a little to the appearance of the section.

The stock-raising industry of the State is represented by a number of drawings and photographs. The Beechgrove Jerseys are presented pictorially, with the record of each animal attached by means of labels. The Pinegrove shorthorns are similarly shown.

Back of the headquarters the photographs of the public buildings of the State are displayed. The pictures of three of the State's most important buildings are especially transcended their business hang here. The old State House at Corydon, a most primitive bit of architecture, but in its day considered grand, was exchanged for a more elegant building at Indianapolis, which in its time was deemed for the massive and ornate building now used. The pictures of all three are in the collection. Other pictures represent the Court-houses of various counties, quite an imposing architectural array; the State Insane Asylum, Butler University buildings and the Institute for the Education of the Blind. The whole is a complete exposition of the public buildings of the State used for public, charitable and educational purposes.

In addition to the general exhibit down stairs, Indiana has very creditable exhibits in the departments of women's work and education. In the latter department Indiana was the first State to announce its exhibit as complete. The collection comprises many very creditable and handsome articles of fancy work.

Commissioner Carnahan is not now in New Orleans, being detained at home by public business. The exhibit is now in charge of Assistant Commissioner W. E. Ohaver, who is untiring efforts much of the rapid progress made is due. Mr. Ohaver will remain in charge during the entire exposition season, presiding over the State Headquarters in a manner commensurate with the cheerfulness of the surroundings. A large number of Indiana citizens have already visited New Orleans, who express themselves as astounded with the magnitude of the enterprise, and while they regretted the incomplete condition of the display, yet

marveled that so much had been accomplished in so short a time. The agents of the railroads centering in Indiana have assured Mr. Ohaver that large crowds are to be expected in February.

In Every Way Offensive.

(St. Louis Post Dispatch.)

General Sherman has not proved that Jeff Davis tried to make himself dictator of the Confederacy, but he has given the Senate an opportunity of showing that it is influenced by ill-temper and bigotry in its dealings with all questions relating to the war of the rebellion. Recent history has shown that any allusion to Jeff Davis in the Senate is certain to provoke bad feelings and the dignity and courtesy which are supposed to be a part of the Senatorial endowment should make all Senators very careful about needless controversies of the acrimonious kind. It will hardly be denied that Senator Hawley's motion to make the Sherman letter a part of the record is just such an action as was certain to result in an unpleasant controversy. It is superfluous, irrelevant and in every way offensive, and the gentlemen who supported its introduction must be held responsible for its disagreeable consequences.

The Manner of Shopping in Mexico—Cool Under Difficulties.

(W. E. Curtis in Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

Shopping is a good deal of a job in Mexico, for the merchants never carry their goods in silks and cottons, woollens and linens, are indiscriminately mixed up on the shelves, and they keep their gloves and perfumery in the same drawer with their shoes.

No goods are delivered by the merchants. There is, however, a licensed system of what are called "cargadores" who are sent home with you to carry your bundles, and receive a fee fixed by law for their service.

From the top of the cathedral spires one can get a magnificent view of the city, but it is at once struck with the absence of chimneys. There isn't such a thing as a fireplace or a stove in all Mexico, and hence no chimneys. The temperature remains about sixty the year round, and while the stranger will complain of being chilly at first, he will soon become accustomed to the atmosphere and not long suffer, provided he wears flannel underwear, and puts on a light overcoat if he goes out after sundown.

The cooking is done in Dutch ovens with charcoal, and savages are never heard of here. Coal is imported from England, and costs \$25 a ton; wood is brought down from the mountains on the backs of men and donkeys, and is worth \$20 a cord.

One of the most curious of the many oddities which attract the attention of the stranger is the manner of conducting funerals. The rich go to the cemeteries in carriages, as they do in the States; the middle classes go on the street cars, coffin and all; the poor walk and carry the corpse on their shoulders, almost always in a rented coffin. The scarcity of wood, which costs from \$60 to \$100 a thousand feet, makes coffins expensive, and there are places where a decent one can be hired for the day for \$1 or \$2. At the grave the body is taken out, wrapped in a blanket, and buried, when the coffin is returned to the owner.

THE INSANE HOSPITALS.

Report of the Board of Commissioners On the New Institutions.

Amount of Appropriations Needed to Complete Them—Financial Exhibit.

A report of the several matters connected with the construction of the three new Insane Hospitals has been made by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and a copy thereof will be furnished to each member of the Legislature to-day. As a resolution has been entered in the House looking to an investigation of matters connected with these institutions, and as another bill appropriating about \$700,000 for their completion and equipment has been introduced into the Senate, the report possesses more than a passing interest at this time.

After reciting the fact that the construction was let under contract after receiving bids from a number of persons, the report says that the work of construction was commenced promptly at the three chosen sites, Richmond, Evansville and Logansport. Mr. W. S. Rogers being selected respectively as Superintendents of construction. In the selection of systems of construction and arrangements the board gave due consideration to competent opinions, and endeavored to weigh carefully the teachings of experience. The corridor system, exemplified in most of the institutions of the country and in which the inmates occupy a large hall during the day and small sleeping rooms on either side of it at night, has been avoided altogether. The day and night apartments are entirely separated; corridors are used for transition and communication only; day rooms are large, square, well-lighted, and generally with small retiring rooms attached for the quiet class of patients; day rooms are fitted with large, open fire places, in many instances they communicate with verandas having a pleasant outlook; night rooms for patients vary in size from the single room to the dormitory for twenty or more inmates; it is intended that all epileptic and suicidal patients shall sleep in large dormitories under constant supervision; no ward is entered through another; permanent windows have been provided, but provision is made for portable screens whenever necessary. These principles, says the report, apply to each of the hospitals, but they differ in architectural arrangement. In the institution at Richmond, what is known as the cottage plan, has been developed to a greater extent than ever before in a public institution of the kind, the buildings being small, with home-like exteriors and interiors widely detached from the others. The Logansport hospital consists of a series of detached pavilions, fewer in number, but of larger size than that at Richmond. The institution at Evansville presents an arrangement of wings radiating from a central block and directly connected thereto.

The aggregate capacity of the three institutions will be normally 1,034, but more can be accommodated under pressing necessity without serious disadvantage. The act es-

tablishing the hospitals made it the duty of the board to determine the extent of the increased provision required between the limits 600 and 2,000. A careful and prolonged investigation by the board of the number and condition of the insane in the State led to a determination to provide accommodations for 1,100.

The census of 1880 enumerated 2,530 insane persons, of whom 1,135 were males and 1,395 were females. Of idiots there were 4,725, of whom 2,789 were males and 1,931 were females. The population of Indiana being, in 1880, 1,978,301, the proportion of proper to the total was 1 to 300. The board has every reason to conclude that this ratio has not since improved.

The State Hospital for the Insane has accommodations for 1,420 patients, and the opinion of medical experts in the management of insane is, that no institution should contain more than 600. A subtraction of the capacity of the hospital at Indianapolis from the total number given by the census of 1880, leaves 2,110 insane persons devoid of State care. At the time of the passage of the act establishing additional hospitals 800 insane were kept in the poor-houses of the State; 303 were subjected to restraint, 116 kept in cells, 8 chained in cells, 6 wearing ball and chain, and 50 would not wear clothing and were habitually naked.

SUMMARY OF COST OF HOSPITALS.

Land (purchased).....	\$ 51,584 55
Buildings (under contract).....	894,441 72
Extra foundations (paid for).....	7,223 81
Railway connection (paid for).....	5,000 00
Reserve construction fund (for extra).....	14,000 00
Sever (on part construction and paid for).....	10,000 00
General equipment (see estimate).....	215,000 00
Furnishing.....	200,000 00
Total.....	\$1,775,250 09

In addition to the above, it is estimated that at the conclusion of the work the expenses of administration will have been as follows:

Architects' charges and traveling expenses.....	\$16,500 00
Salaries of four commissioners for three years.....	2,400 00
Traveling expenses for three years.....	3,600 00
Salaries of three superintendents of construction for three years.....	11,757 00
Secretary of medical engineer, two and a half years.....	2,947 50
Traveling expenses of medical engineer, two and a half years.....	400 00
Salary of secretary, two and a half years.....	1,500 00
Total.....	\$38,355 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation of 1883-4.....	\$500,000 00
Disbursements to December 31, 1884.....	\$317,196 77
Liabilities under existing contracts.....	607,169 57
Total.....	\$24,863 34
Deficit.....	\$24,863 34
Essentials not under contract, estimated.....	\$255,395 75
Administration.....	14,000 00
Total.....	\$269,395 75
Appropriation required for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1885.....	\$275,000 00
Appropriation required for year ending October 31, 1886.....	\$38,755 09
Total.....	\$613,755 09

If the appropriations are promptly made by the Legislature the institutions will be opened for the reception of patients in the year 1886—the Eastern and Southern Hospitals on May 1, and the Northern Hospital soon after that date.

The report closes with the recommendations for legislation which is necessary for the completion of the institutions.

The Rink.

Last night a large and select crowd gathered at the Meridian Rink to enjoy roller skating. At 9 o'clock the three-mile race which has been much talked of the past week was called, and the seven entries were represented by a confident and determined lot of good-looking young men, who pranced about the floor before the start like so many thoroughbred racers. When the word was given, Mr. Salter, of Tipton, sprang to the front, which position he easily maintained until the close. Frank Murphy occupied second place till the last half mile was reached, when a burst of speed on the west turn ran him against the foot rail, which tripped the gallant racer and caused him to measure his length upon the floor. Spain, who was a close third, took advantage of Murphy's misfortune and easily passed to second place, leaving Murphy a close third, in which position they passed under the wire. All except the above three left the track before the first milestone was reached. The manner in which the winner was received at the conclusion of the race was icy enough to cause cold chills to run down his back. It is hardly probable that the spectators intentionally failed to extend the customary courtesy, so we will attribute the "oversight" to the fact that it was getting late (9:30) and they were instantly seized with a desire to skate or absent themselves from the rink. There will be games of polo played at this rink Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon.

A grand couple race is billed for to-morrow night at the Wigwam Rink. It will doubtless prove an attractive feature, as several couples are expected to enter for the race. The contestants are rapid skaters, some of the ladies being able to "hold their own" with the best amateurs. The winners—lady and gentleman—will receive handsome gold medals from the management of the rink. The usual matinee will be held Saturday afternoon, with excellent music.